NEW-YORK DARK TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25,

EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO OCT. 24.

THE AMERICAN PLEET. Paris, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1866. The iron-clad Miantonomah and the Augusta have joined the Colorado and Frolic at Cherbourg.

CESSION OF A CASTLE IN HANOVER.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1866. The eastle of Königstein, on the Elbe, was ceded to

The Electoral law, recently passed by Parliament and the treaty of alliance with the German States, were promulgated to-day.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Noon, Oct. 24 .- The steamer Luxon from New Orleans September 30, and the ship Thornton from New York, September 25, arrived here to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24-Noon.-The Cotton market is somewhat easier, and prices have declined id. for American grades. The sales to-day foot up 7,000 bales. Middling Up-

LONDON MONEY MARKET. LONDON, Oct. 24-Noon.-The money market is miet. Consols 894. The following are the current rates for American securities: Erics, 501; Illinois Central, 772; Five-

AN AFTERNOON WITH COUNT BISMARK.

some points, speak freely of Count Bismark, and repeat some things that I heard from his lips, it is because Count Bismark is a historical character, is in public life, and the public curiosity about him may properly be to some extent gratified. If I wanted a precedent for doing this, I might find it in Emerson's "English Wordsworth, and the rest. If Mr. Emerson could put them into a book which will last forever, I may put them into a book which will last forever. I may surely take an equal liberty in a newspaper letter, which to-day is, and to-morrow is east into the oven.

Anybody may see Bismark who will go to the Chamber of Deputies here on a day when a matter of importance is debated. The Crown Ministers of the King sit behind a long raised desk facing the President and Bismark is at the right. The benches are partly upholstered with scarlet throughout the room, the light is dim, and the diplomatic gallery from which I looked down is at the side of the hall, so that it is not easy to sean closely this famous face. You at is not easy to scan closely this famous face. You san see, however, that the portraits of him are bad, and then, hoping for a better view at another time, may betake yourself to noticing what goes on in the Parliament. Here are 300, more or less, of the men whom Prussia has thought fittest to represent her in a critical period of her history. Elderly men and middle-aged are most numerous. The President, Herr middle-aged are most numerous. The Fresident, Herr Von Forckenbeck, who enjoyed the distinction of having his name spelt three ways, and all wrong, in one paragraph of the Paris papers that announced his election, is one of the youngest in the Assembly in looks, and likewise one of the strongest, with his forehead bnilt out over his eyes and going up high and square. What proportion of scholars who are such professedly, there may be here, I do not know, but the body has a general air of culture, thoughtful-

The debate is not so interesting to me as it would be if I knew German, but a diplomatic friend at my side gives me the drift of it, and there is a language neither English nor German, written on the faces of men, which, if you choose to study it, will tell you much. There were two good speeches, both from Liberals, and both on the side of the Ministry. The two Liberals, who are such in every good sense of the word, were Simson and Dr. Loewe, of whom the latter is a physician of large practice and high repute, who in 1848 was President of the German Parliament at Frankfort. This House is something like ours in its institution to a speaker of no weight, and one or two mea who have already spoken cannot get its ear at all, ekthough each speaker makes a set business of his harangue by going up into a tribute and reading from a manuscript. Dr. Loewe speaks in a compact, sincero public way, is knownfor a man who has opinions, and is heard with great attention. Herr Simson is grey, with a face in which benevolence and friend classically puts it, a Ebetor. He got frequent applance. Bismark pays close heed to his speech, and from time to time makes a morator—or as a German friend classically puts it, a Ebetor. He got frequent applance. Bismark pays close heed to his speech, and from time to time makes a morator—or as a German friend classically puts it, a Ebetor. He got frequent applance. Bismark pays close heed to his speech, and from time to time makes a more in a big shoet of paper. Though Simson speaks in this matter for the Ministry, he is not a partisan, and he boldly demands that the Government to which he gives a support shall abandon henceforth all attempte at unconstitutional legislation. Bismark looks as if he thought that might depend on circumstances—as, for that matter, the King in his queer speech explicitly declared it would. The Count sits with his right arm on the railing of the deek, and occupies himself in adjusting the full mustache which falls over his mouth. ness and good sense.

The debate is not so interesting to me as it would have public vg., it knows at a mate with the great steples, the control of the co

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1866.

and eyebrows heavy, gray eyes, full, large and well apart, with cavernous dark circles underneath, mouth much hidden under the mustache, the jaw not square but strong, the head of extreme breadth at the temples and rising dome shaped high in the air. The pictures do not show it fully, because the brow is wide and high, but the head is something like that of Pericles, for whom the wits of Athens were never tired of inventing nick-names to describe its helmet-shape. The craniologists will be happy to find herein an illustration of their theories; there is no denying that both Pericles and Bismark were men in whom revolution was a prominent trait. It is shown in every line of this face, not less than by the great arch of the skull. The countenance is genial as well as resolute; the mouth breaks readily into a smile, and the eyes greet you with honest welcome, and have sunlight in them. Head and face are carried erect, rather more than six feet from the ground, on broad, square shoulders; ehest of great depth; rest of the figure muscular and elastic. The diplomatist is a soldier as well, and the military bearing is conspicious. Over all is the air of good birth and breeding which is natural to one whose ancestry goes lack 500 years. We so much abuse the word gentleman in America, that I hesitate to use it, but it belongs to Count Bismark, without regard to his title, or station, or fame. No collection of details suffice to convey any notion of the sense of power with which one is impressed at first, and which is never lost. Most celebrated persons whom one meets do not quite come up to their reputation. They are capable of doing great things, but the men themselves are not very great. At the risk of seeming to say too much, I shall venture to say of Count Bismark that he is more than he does, and that here is a man who is superior without effect. that here is a man who is superior without effort, and rules over others by a preciminent natural endowment, and not by help of position or good luck, or by knowing how to use the talents of other, which latter is a faculty that creates many a military reputation es-

faculty that creates many a military reputation especially.

Notwithstanding all which, the opinion we have in America that Pomark is king in Prussia, and that the other is king only in name, is a wrong opinion. The royal anthority is a very positive fact in this country, and would be so with even a weak King on the throne. But the raining monarch, though not a man of great intellect, is a man of strong will, has a mind of his own on all public matters, and will not, if he can help it, be led blindly about, nor submit himself readily to the guidance of any one. He requires to be persuaded, and will do no public act till he sees, or thinks he sees, it is in accordance with AN AFTERNOON WITH COUNT BISMARK.

From Our Special Corresponded.

Beaux, Sept. 13, 1866.

I am to imped to write you a letter about a man who, is both well and ill known in America, I mean Count Bismark. It has happened that I have seen him three times, and once, at least, in a way in which I suppose few other Americans have seen him. There I suppose few other Americans have seen him. There is much that I should like to tell about him that would be of interest to all readers, and which yet, for conscience sake, I must forbear to say. To put private matters into print is an offense which I do not mean to commit for any temptation. If I do, on some points, speak freely of Count Rismark, and repast. only, was war possible. It has been, one may suppose not the easiest part of Count Bismark's task for the

not the easiest part of Count Bismark's task for the last four years to conduct along his own path, which led inevitably, though not visibly, to war with Austria, such a man as King William.

This notion of the King might be derived from the common talk in Berlin society as well as from Count Bismark. In what follows I give not always the words, but always the substance of what Bismark said, and much of its importance consists in the fact that he said it. The student of European politics will find several grave questions here answered positively which heretefore have been answered only conjecturally. In this beginning he spoke with an air of great weariness, on which he himself commented, observing that he had been up for two nights, and that it was many months since he had had any real rest. "I am so tired," said the Count, "that if I could sleep for 10 hours I should not wake, and if I were waked, I could sleep for 10 more." Upon this, which was said laughinely, I rose to go, but was put down in my chair again, and after a few sentences, Count Bismark began with a personal narrative, most of which I omit, and with a statement of Prussian politics, which I condense as follows, and which I prefer to submit without comment or elucidation. To those who are familiar with the history of the struggle in Prussia between Bis-

nearly impossible. The Government of Prussia is neither a proper constitutional Government, in which the authority of ministers is dependent on a vote of Parliament, nor an absolute Government, in which they are dependent only on the will of the King. The Cabinet consists of seven Ministers, chosen for their acquaintance with the affairs of war, of finance, of justice, &c. But the assent of these Ministers is precessary to be obtained for any measure of foreign acquaintance with the affairs of war, of finance, of justice, &co. But the assent of these Ministers is necessary to be obtained for any measure of foreign policy also, which cannot be adopted till a majority has approved it.

"When the former Ministry resigned, in 1862, they had brought the King into collision with Parliament, and there left him. Count Bismark, in assuming office, found himself obliged to continue this conflict. On the question of the army, the King and the Parliament could not be as one. The army needed a radical change in its organization, and having been mobilized in 1858, that opportunity had been taken as most convenient for the increase of the regiments. To-day every one sees that this step has proved essential to the success of Prussia, but its necessity was what no one would then believe, because the exigency of te-day was not foreseen, and its probable arrival could not be safely explained or predicted. But the regiments were increased, new officers were appointed, for whose pay there was no constitutional provision, and other large expenses were incurred. Parliament demanded that all this should be undone, but to dishand the regiments and discharge the officers was impossible in view of such a future as has since arrived; nor could the money which had been not described into the Tressury. The hodget

a war or a revolution. Had Prussia not been able to lead the movement, she was likely to have been broken in pieces terrritorially, and Bavaria or Saxony would have had as much control in German politics the militia), unavailable for instant necessities, and the ranks were filled with men who had families and wished no war. It was necessary to break that up. I believe the Liberal party of Prussia now sees that a policy has been pursued during the last four years tending steadily to one end, and that the means employed were, if not the only, at least a sure method of reaching it. They clearly see that it was impossible to make such explanations as might have removed the necessity for the conflict I was obliged to carry on against them. I rejoice at their cordial acquiescence in the results that have been achieved, and that their assurance of good will and support are sincere I heartily believe—I should profoundly regret to doubt it.—God forbid. On my part, be sure the feeling is cordial. The King's speech was sincere, and his desire to be on good terms with the Liberals is a genuine one, and I trust will continue. But the influences which surround the King are well known and they cannot always be successfully opposed.

Much more was said about the King, which I must omit. The very interesting narrative which Count Bismark gave of the circumstances attending his accession to office four years ago, and of his interviews with the King—these also must be passed over. I will only add that while the Minister President evidently finds his abilities often sorely tasked to persuade the King into his views of foreign and home policy. Count Bismark as a Prussian is animated by a sentiment of loyalty perfectly genuing. He may speak of the King at times with some freedom, but he will always serve him faithfully. "You, as a Republican," said Count Bismark, "cannot understand the feeling with which when called to the Ministry I proffered my services to the King. For four or five hundred years my ancestors had served his. That I should tell him when I thought him wrong, was not less necessary than that so long as I continued Minister I should obey. When it became impossible to obey, it was possible to resign." There is a contra

less necessary than that so long as I continued Minister I should obey. When it became impossible to obey, it was possible to resign." There is a contrast here which will not fail to suggest itself. On one side the Ministry conducting the King step by step along a path he would not tread for one instant could he but see whither it led; on the other, the subject, professing and sincerely feeling the utmost loyalty to his sovereign. This is none the less human nature because it happens to be a contradiction. It is true also that loyalty to the crown is a national sentiment among the Prussians and that the throne of the Hohencollerns stands firmer to-day than that of any ment among the Prussians and that the throne of the Hohenzoilerus stands firmer to-day than that of any royal house in Europe. I have heard from Liberals expressions of attachment to the King, as King, which would surprise those who are accustomed to think of Liberalism and Republicanism as one.

All that was said about the military operations of the campain I feave unrecorded, except this, as to the operations that would have taken place had the armistice been broken off. "There was no difficulty" about taking Vienna—no such consideration

operations that would have each consideration of the slightest influence on the question of peace. But Vienna had no military value—its political prestige as the capital of the Empire aione made its capture desirable. It would not have been obstinately defended by the Austrian army, which meditated a retirement into Hungary, whither we must have followed it, for the army of Austria, and not its capital, was our objective. The possession of Vienna would have been a hinderance to us. To have captured it, which would not have cost the lives of many of our soldiers, and then fo have abandoned it, would have looked ill, while to retain it would have required a detachment of 20,000 or 25,000 men from the forces in the field. Vienna lies on the right bank of the Danues; the army in moving suit of the Austrians must have followed on the left bank, for it would have been wholly impossible to conduct a campaign with the Danube between the army and its base; and so Vienna could have been of

no sort of use.

That Count Bismark's opinions on constitutional government are not likely to find favor among those of us in America who believe in a government founded on ideas I am very sure; but such as they are I give them. In respect to Yrussian affairs, the question was considered in some details, but the general statement is at least compact and lucid. "In a government by written constitution there is no such thing as an absolute right on either side. A fight absolute in terms must be subject to immatch a prac-tice when its exercise comes in collision with another right equally perfect in theory, as must often be the case. Both are rights, but their co-caloyment may prove quite impossible; then one must give way, and the welfare of the State must determine which. Be sure that in a parliamentary constitutional govern-ment, if you adopt the maxim fiat justitia, persat

The conversation touched briefly on American topics. "In our relations with the United States, I never had a doubt. The Tory party in Prussia, to which I am supposed to belong, at the outbreak of your war besought the King to recognize the South. I opposed it inflexibly. To me it was clear that the North only could be the true ally of Prussia; with the South we had nothing in common. The Government of Prussia never wavered in its friendship for yours. [The sentence was uttered proudly, and the burning eyes flamed brighter than ever.] It is a traditional policy with us. Frederick the Great was, I think, the first European sovereign to recognize your Independence. I am heartily glad to know that America understands and reciprocates the friendly feeling we

first European sovereign to recognize your Independence. I am heartily glad to know that America understands and reciprocates the friendly feeling we have steadily maintained."

And here follows a curious statement—a fact not known to me before, and I think unpublished in America. "At the beginning of our war," said Count Bismark, "Austria was stronger than we on the water, and Italy was not sure to us. It was proposed to me that the leading Southern naval officers should join us with 5,000 men and suitable vessels. They were not to come at all as the Confederate navy, but as individuals, and the most eminent officers among them were included in the offer. I consulted your Minister to know whether an acceptance of this offer would be offensive to the American Government. Mr. Wright was in doubt, and wrote to Washington. He received

ment is at an end, and, though negotiations are still in progress, Count Bismark has left Berlin for a month's rest. I trust he may return with fresh strength. No man's life is more necessary to Germany and to Europe. It ought to be understood in America that the hopes of Liberalism in Germany—at least all near hopes—bang upon its once most dreaded enemy. I do not offer this as my opinion; I but repeat the declarations made to me by the most eminent Liberals in Germany. There was no dissenting voice among them. When, the day after this conversation, Count Bismark was confined to his room and he was reported dangeronaly ill, there was extreme solicitude on the part of the Liberals. "If Bismark dies, what becomes of our party and of Germany!" said they. Their support is given him in Parliament almost without restriction, and where there is a difference between the Government and the Liberals, it arises not from a distrust of Bismark, but from a dread of his removal, and of putting unchecked power over the finances into the hands of the Junker or Tory Ministry which would succeed him. I cannot doubt that Bismark deserves the confidence thus reposed in him. From my interview with him I brought away the conviction that he is a man of absolute sincerity. Be his policy right or wrong, he believes in it, and in himself, and he has set all hearts in the state to what tune pleased his ear.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

arrived in this city from Boston yesterday afternoon. Our Eu-ropean files are to the 13th inst., but the greater part of the We give below further details.

THE BANQUET TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN DELEGATION - LORD CARNARVON'S SPEECH - REMARKS OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF NOVA

States, the supremacy of England on the seas was gone for-ever.

Several other gentlenen spoke at some length all of them pointing out that the Union of Nova Scotia and New-Bruns-wick would tend to the strength of the colony, to the facilisating of commercial intercourse, and to the general good of the people, the great majority of whose representatives were in favour of the federation.

THE JAMAICA COMMITTEE AND THE PROSECUTION OF EX-GOV. EVER.

THE ATLANTIC CABLES—MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT JOHN-ROM IN REPLY TO A MESSAGE FROM THE LIVERPOOL BANQUET. The following letter has been received by the Atlantic Tele-graph Company from Mr. Latimer Clarke: "Valentia, Sept. 12,

FRANCE.

THE INSANITY OF THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.

A letter from Rome, in the Gazette du Midi, gives some further details respecting the Empress of Mexico. After teating that in a first interview with the Sovereign Pentil her Majesty discussed with great earnessness the question of a Concordat with Mexico, and insisted with much pertinacity on obtaining from the Holy Father concessions which he deemed inadmissible, the letter says:

"The Empress would not yield to the arguments, supremely wise and equitable, with which the Holy Father met her demands she would continue disputing with him, and persisted with an incredible obstinacy. In short, the rupture between the Holy See and Mexico, in spite of all the ability and tenacity of purpose displayed by the Empress, is now more complete than before. Her Majesty, however, is not so descring of hame as might appear, all that was irregular and eccentric in her conduct toward the Holy Father must be attributed to the pervous excitement from which she has saffered so long and which frequently disturbs her reason. She went at last one morning at 9 e clock to the Pope without any previous amouncement, she declared to him that she was the object of an atrocious persecution; that there were designs on her life; that an attempt had been made to poison her at the Hotel di Roma; that she did not believe herself safe, and could not dine there. The Holy Father received her with quite fraternal kindness, tranquillized and reassured her, and ordered that dinner should be served for her in the Library of the Vatican, where she passed the rest of the day. In the evening an endeavor was made to get her to return to the hotel, but she refused, constantly repenting that she was followed by assassina, and that she believed herself safe nowhere except in the Vatican. Her mind then again wanddred, and she even objected to swallow a glass of water, fouring danger. The Pope then ordered an apartment to be prepared for her in his palace, where she passed the night, and the following day she wa

them!
"The Secretaries-General of Royal Ministries,
"Von Seenach,
"Heinrichs Bruel Frayken,
"Hardmann.
"Henover, Oct. 6, 1866."

ITALY.

THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN TREATY OF PEACE.

VIENNA, Oct. 8, 1866.

The following is a summary of the stipulations of the Austro-Italian treaty of peace signed at Vienna on the 3d instant:

From the day on which the ratifications of the treaty are exchanged perpetual peace and friendship shall exist between his Majecty the King of Italy and his Majecty the Emperor of Austria, their heirs and successors: their States and subjects.

The conditions stipulated at Cormons for the reciprocal restitution of Austrian and Italian prisoners of war are maintained. The Emperor of the French having declared in the Treaty of Vienna on the 24th of August that so far as he is concerned Venetia is acquired for Italy, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria consents to the union of Venetia with Italy in the form determined by the Austro-French Treaty of Vienna above mentioned. The frontiers of the Venetian provinces ceded to Italy are the administrative frontiers of the said provinces under Austrian domination.

A military commission instituted by the high contracting parties will be deputed to trace out the boundary lines with the shortest possible delay. The territories which are still occupied by the Imperial and Royal troops by virtue of the armistice concluded on the 18th August last, will be evacuated by those troops after the ratification of peace, and the said troops will immediately withdraw beyond the frontiers previously established.

The Government of his Majecty the King of Italy assumes a portion of the debt appertaining to the 4erritories ceded by the present treaty, and which is fixed at 35,000,000 of floring Austrian convention currency, payable in 11 successions.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA-DEFRAT OF THE TURKS -RELOICING IN ATHENS-PROCLAMATION BY THE

people of Crete, in order to show the august Christian governments that you are capable of progress, and are unjustly oppressed under a foreign yoke, you must abstain from those acts of inhumanity and harbarity. You must respect the property of the Musschnen equally with that of the Christians, and not only immorable but movable property, always bearing in mind the Gospel precept which says. Do unto others as thou wouldst they should do unto thee. You must not kill those regular or irregular Mussilmen troops whom the fortune of war flay render your prisoners, but troot them with humanity; and rehere their necessities for we are all exposed to the chances of war, and the future is unknown to us. Our brothers may also be made prisoners in battle, and we must be able to obtain their release by surrendering Mussilmen in exchange. "People of Crete show the great nations of the earth, as hitherto, that you have only taken up arms so conquer your liberty and units vourselves with Greece, our mother country. May A limighty God graciously failil your desires!

"The General Assembly has addressed the following appeal to the coasuls of the powers in Crete:

"To the Consuls of the Christian Powers:

"GENTIMENEN: You are aware that from the beginning of August last, a war, provoked by the necessity of defending our rights, has ravaged this great island, so sorily tried through its whole extent. During this noble and honorable strugge, the adorers of the Koran commit sacrilege in our churches, electroy whole villague, burn orchards in every province, and massacre the Christians is the suburbe of the towns. We appeal to your own testimony respecting the dishonored destruction, the sacrileges and massacres which have every where taken place, particularly at Malevision, in the neighborhood of Heraelion, at Keramia, at Armenes, and to he head and honorable strugge, the editings churches, and much agricultural produce will be destroyed, and the horrible massacres will have the rent of making a desert of this insulation, because i

itimoga after the ratification of poece, and the said troops with immediately withdraw beyond the routiers previously cetablished. Government of his Majort the King of Haly assumes a critico of the deh appertaining to the Servicious code by the present treaty, and which is fixed at 35,000,000 of florina, Austrian convention currency, payable in It successive installments within 83 months, in the manner and form cetablished in the next additional stricle.

Tas Monte Lombrado Ventification in the manner and form cetablished in the next additional stricle.

Tas Monte Lombrado Ventification of the King of Haly succeeds to the rights and suggements requiring from the code test received in the code of the Government of his Majorty the King of Haly succeeds to the rights and suggements resulting from the code test received in the part of the Austrian Administration in the interest of the code ferritory.

The Austrian divernment is bound to receive the sums paid into the Austrian Administration in the interest of the Austrian Fearary as deposits of caution-moner paid into the Austrian Tensary as deposits of caution-moners paid into the Austrian Health and the Company of the Austrian Health and the Health